

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

TANYA BAILES

Plaintiff ,

v.

FEDEX FRIEGHT, INC.,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:11-CV-1072

(JUDGE CAPUTO)

**MEMORANDUM**

Presently before the Court is the defendant's notice of removal. (Doc. 1.) Because the notice of removal fails to establish that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action, it will be remanded unless the defendant can show that diversity jurisdiction is proper.

**I. Background**

The defendant removed this action from the Monroe County Court of Common Pleas. The notice of removal states that the plaintiffs are "residents" of Pennsylvania, and that the Court has diversity jurisdiction over the action "because the Plaintiff and Defendant are **residents** of different states . . ." (¶ 12)

**II. Analysis**

"It is an elementary principle that federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, empowered to hear cases only as provided for under Article III of the Constitution and congressional enactments pursuant thereto." *Employers Ins. of Wausau v. Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.*, 905 F.2d 42, 45 (3d Cir. 1990) (citing *Bender v. Williamsport Area Sch. Dist.*,

475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986)). Federal courts have an obligation to address concerns over subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte*. *Id.*

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441, a civil action brought in state court may be removed by the defendant to federal district court whenever a district court would have original jurisdiction over the action. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, the diversity jurisdiction statute, the district courts have original jurisdiction of civil actions “where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of different States . . . [or] citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties.”

Complete diversity must exist between the adverse parties in the action; that is, the citizenship of each plaintiff must be diverse from that of each defendant. See *Owen Equipment & Erection Co. v. Kroger*, 437 U.S. 365 (1978), 373–74 (1978). Diversity of citizenship is determined at the time the action is filed. See *Freeport-McMoran Inc. v. K.N. Energy Inc.*, 498 U.S. 426, 428 (1991).

For purposes of diversity jurisdiction, a natural person is deemed to be a citizen of the state where he is domiciled. *Swiger v. Allegheny Energy, Inc.*, 540 F.3d 179 182 (3d Cir. 2008) (citing *Gilbert v. David*, 235 U.S. 561, 569 (1915)). To be domiciled in a state, a person must reside there and intend to remain indefinitely. *Krasnov v. Dinan*, 465 F.2d 1298, 1300–01 (3d Cir. 1972). “In order to be a citizen of a State within the meaning of the diversity statute, a natural person must . . . be domiciled within the State.” *Newman-Green, Inc. v. Alfonzo-Larrain*, 490 U.S. 826, 828 (1989).

Properly alleging diversity jurisdiction does not require extended allegations. Form 7

in the Appendix of Forms of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides examples of properly invoking diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction. This form instructs that one may simply state, for example, that “the plaintiff is a citizen of Michigan,” and that “[t]he defendant is a corporation incorporated under the laws of New York with its principal place of business in New York.”

The defendant bears the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction in a removal case. *Samuel-Bassett v. KIA Motors America, Inc.*, 357 F.3d 392, 396 (3d Cir. 2004). Removal statutes are to be strictly construed and all doubts are to be resolved in favor of remand. See *Batoff v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 977 F.2d 848, 851 (3d Cir. 1992).

Here, the notice of removal is inadequate because it fails to allege the citizenship of the plaintiff, who is alleged to “reside” in Pennsylvania, but for diversity to exist, the state where she is a “citizen” must be alleged.

If the defendant can show that diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction exists, thereby saving removal, it will be permitted to do so pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1653. See *USX Corp. v. Adriatic Ins. Co.*, 345 F.3d 190, 204 (3d Cir. 2003) (noting that Section 1653 gives district courts “the power to remedy inadequate jurisdictional allegations, but not defective jurisdictional facts.”).

### **III. Conclusion**

The notice of removal fails to show the existence of subject matter jurisdiction. The defendant will be given an opportunity to amend its notice of removal if it can show that diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction exists. The defendant will be given fourteen (14) days in which to file an amended notice of removal. Failure to do so will result in this action being

remanded to state court. An appropriate order follows.

July 7, 2011  
Date

/s/ A. Richard Caputo  
A. Richard Caputo  
United States District Judge

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TANYA BAILES

Plaintiff ,

v.

FEDEX FREIGHT

Defendant.

NO. 3:11-CV-1072

(JUDGE CAPUTO)

**ORDER**

**NOW**, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2011, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the defendant is given leave to file an amended notice of removal within fourteen (14) days from the date of this order. If the defendant fails to do so, the action will be remanded to state court.

/s/ A. Richard Caputo  
A. Richard Caputo  
United States District Judge